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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unclaimed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

The Brooklyn Scandal.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Tilton and the Investigating Committee.

He Closes All Communication With Them.

He Characterizes Their Proceedings as Partial and Unfair.

THE WHOLE SCANDAL TO GO INTO THE COURTS.

COULTON IN BROOKLYN AGAIN.

He Will Testify if Beecher Requests It,

WHICH BEECHER DOES NOT DO.

MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

A SINGULAR STORY OF SORROW AND SUFFERING.

TILTON AS A HUSBAND.

Mrs. Tilton Confesses to Signing False Statements Under His Influence.

Relevant Counter Charges Against Tilton's Morality.

The Committee Think They Will Settle the Matter in Twenty-four Hours.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, MIDNIGHT, August 4, 1874.

THE PRESS ADDRESSED.

Twenty-nine representatives of the press of the two cities were addressed this morning by Mr. Cleveland of the Plymouth Committee, from the stoop of the mansion where the Committee were in session. They have been waiting anxiously for news, and that was communicated to them was, that the Committee had again invited the principal witnesses to appear to-morrow morning, and that Mr. Moulton had been requested by Mr. Beecher to go before the Committee and state what he knew.

BEECHER SILENT.

It is called on Mr. Moulton and asked him the presence of several of his friends, if had been requested by Mr. Beecher, either verbally or in writing, to go before Committee. He stated very emphatically that he had not. This statement, taken in connection with the fact that Mr. Beecher called on Mr. Moulton last evening, is, to say the least, significant.

Then the Committee adjourned, District Attorney Winslow, a member of the Committee, remarked, "This affair is culminating and will be decided in twelve hours, one way or the other."

Associated Press.)

DR. STORRS' STATEMENT.

At a meeting of the Plymouth Church Investigation Committee last evening, a paper was presented from Rev. Dr. Storrs, which he stated he had no personal knowledge of the matters which came before the Committee; that he had seen a statement signed by Mrs. Tilton, and referred to in Mr. Carpenter's statements and Mrs. Tilton's testimony of Friday evening, which contained some grave charges, expressed in these words: "On occasion Mr. Beecher solicited me to be a wife to him, with all that it implied in his relation. This proposition I consented to my husband's knowledge." Lack of personal knowledge, Dr. Storrs expressed his opinion that it would not be necessary for him to appear before the committee.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TILTON AND SAGE.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "The following interchange of letters took place yesterday, between Henry Sage, Chairman of the Beecher Investigating Committee, and Theodore Tilton.

BROOKLYN, July 31, 1874.

Mr. Theodore Tilton.

DEAR SIR:—I am instructed by the Committee to state, that the letters and documents referred to in your statement which was presented to us, have not been delivered—notwithstanding your several promises to furnish them. As your statement in the absence of these documents, is deficient of its greatest force, we think that you should desire to place them in our possession, and I desire to impress on you the importance of delivering them to us at your earliest convenience.

Very Truly yours,
(Signed) H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

MR. TILTON'S REPLY—HE WILL HOLD NO MORE COMMUNICATION WITH THE COMMITTEE.

LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, August 3, 1874.

Hon. Henry W. Sage, Chairman:

DEAR SIR:—I have just received your note of July 31—four days after the date, as you accidentally misdated it, the communication should have come to me several days ago. This leads me to recall a slight disturbance in the delivery of the original note first summoning me before your Committee, which I received four hours before I was to appear; and which summons bore the date of the previous day. But let these trifles pass. Your note just received surprises me by its contents for you seem to have forgotten that on the last day of my appearance before your Committee, I carried to your meeting nearly all the documents which I have in my sworn statement, those in Mr. Moulton's possession, and many more besides, making a double mass of interesting and important papers, vital to my case, and destructive to others. All these papers I purposed to lay before you; but no sooner had I begun to read them aloud in your presence, than your attorneys stopped me in reading, and proposed that I should save the Committee's time by referring these papers to one of your members, Hon. John Winslow, as I understood it. I was left entirely with my servants and they were very poor servants. I could not have my mother with me, because it was impossible for her to live with us, on account of a disagreement with Mr. Tilton." Mrs. Tilton also states that her husband was dissatisfied with his home and with his wife's management, and was harsh in his criticisms.

Q.—"When did he begin to talk to you, if at all, in regard to your association and friendship for Mr. Beecher?"

A.—"I think I had no visits from Mr. Beecher before 1866. That is the first, that I remember of seeing him very much."

Q.—"What was the criticism in regard to Mr. Beecher and yourself, which Mr. Tilton made?"

A.—"As early as 1865 Mr. Tilton's mind was tainted with suspicions of Mr. Beecher, and he used to talk with me continually about his wrongdoings with ladies, stories of which were told him by Mr. [name not given.] When Mr. Beecher came to see me, Mr. Tilton began to be suspicious, and that I might be perfectly transparent to my husband with respect to my interview with Mr. Beecher alone, I used to charge my mind with our conversations, and repeat them to Mr. Tilton." Mrs. Tilton continued to the effect that she was continually questioned by Mr. Tilton concerning these conversations in the most jealous manner. She was afterward told with anger that she concealed something that she didn't mean to tell; that she lied. For three years, she tried to repeat everything that was said, but found Mr. Tilton more suspicious than ever; he had no confidence in her, and she suffered a real deal. This state of things lasted to the present day, although she had not felt so badly for the last two years. Mr. Tilton's criticisms of her, took the forms of accusations in the winter of 1869, when he began to assume she had done a criminal wrong, with Mr. Beecher. She met the charges sometimes with anger; sometimes with calmness or silence, but invariably denied any criminal intimacy. She had denied it in letters to Mr. Tilton but they were lost. He seemed to use all his influence to make her acknowledge the wrong, and talked so much of it that she thought he was morbid. He told her once that he saw her sitting on Mr. Beecher's lap in their parlor and she replied "you didn't." This morbid jealousy had a wearing and sickening effect on her. He never named any definite time or place, of any criminal act with Mr. Beecher, or never pretended that she was guilty of any impropriety at Mr. Beecher's house. She went there twice or thrice to consult with Mr. Beecher about sick persons, but never met him at any other place by appointment. Mr. Tilton never accused her of criminality, based upon any admission by her. It was not true that she confessed in July, 1870, any act of impropriety with Mr. Beecher. The story of Catherine Gaunt she had not read through, when she wrote the Schoharie letter. Being impressed with the story at a certain point, she wrote the letter to her husband, but she had no reference to adultery, or thought of it, in that letter. Mrs. Tilton was asked "what did you refer to," and replied:

A.—"I will try to answer that question. The one absorbing feeling of my whole life has been,—Theodore Tilton. Neither Mr. Beecher, I assure you, nor any human being, has ever taken away from that one fact,—my love for him. But I must say that I felt very great helpfulness in my own soul, from having had the friendship of Mr. Beecher, and also of other people, as many women as men. On the subject of the alleged confession by comparison with the character of Catherine Gaunt, Mrs. Tilton said that this confession was made in the summer of 1870, but not at She went to the woman and told her she should have avoided adding to the stories already afloat for her sake, when her friend replied: "Mrs. Tilton, do you know why I did'nt? Because the night before, your husband had told stories of yourself, to such and such a person, that came to me directly, and I was not going to allow an accusation of that character to stand against you." Wherever she went she found that Mr. Tilton had not only made these accusations against her, but had recounted the details, which he has now published, and at that time he would deny to her that he had done so.

Mrs. Tilton's attention being called to her husband's allegation about the improper caress, she said there was no truth in it. She also denied the bedroom story, saying that Mr. Tilton had been with them that morning and he had gone out. Mr. Beecher was sitting in a large chair and she had drawn up a small one. Mr. Beecher had in his hand a little manuscript which he was going to read; she did not remember what it was. The door from the bedroom to the hall was shut, and she had shut the door leading from the sitting room to the hall which was usually thrown open. She had no sooner done that, which was to keep out the noise of the children playing in the hall and sat down by the side of Mr. Beecher, than Theodore came to the other door, not five minutes after he went out. There was no hesitation in opening the door. The folding doors were wide open; the door leading to the hall, from the bedroom was locked, but that was not uncommon; her closing the other door, which was seldom closed, perhaps made Theodore suspicious.

Q.—"Was Mr. Beecher flushed when Theodore came in?"

A.—"Not at all."

Being next question as to the paper which Mr. Tilton said she wrote for him in the latter part of 1870, stating that Mr. Beecher made improper approaches to her, the witness said that the paper she wrote was only a couple of lines, and as far as she could remember, it was written at a time when she was nearly out of her mind; but what Theodore made her write, she could not tell to this day. She was conscious of writing many things under his dictation or copying them off and giving them to him.

Q.—"Things that were false?"

A.—"Oh, yes."

Q.—"What benefit did he tell you would come, if you would make these statements?"

A.—"He said that this statement was to help him in the matter with Mr. Bowen. I did not understand how it was, but instead of going to Mr. Bowen with it, he went to Mr. Moulton and that night I married him."

Q.—"Did Mr. Beecher ever make any improper suggestion or request to you?"

A.—"Why no, sir; it was utterly false. I have done many things like signing this paper. There is a certain power which Theodore has over me, especially if I am sick, and he hardly ever came to me when I was in any other condition, or for anything of that sort. One or two letters I sent West will bear witness to that fact. I wrote a letter to Miss —— in one ten minutes, and in the next ten minutes, I wrote another letter to her, with a statement contrary to that of the first. The first was written under Mr. Tilton's influence; after having written it every line of it myself, 'Why I have stabbed Mr. Beecher,' and I wrote in the second letter 'For God's sake don't listen to what I said in the first.' I have never written a letter of my own in regard to this matter, except one very small letter, about which I desire to confess. It was with regard to my mother; in that letter I gave her a very false account. I wrote that, but the others were entirely of Mr. Tilton's concoting.

Mrs. Tilton admitted that she copied the note containing the words "Mr. Beecher desired me to be his wife with all that that implies," which note was to be shown to Dr. Storrs. She at first denied that Mr. Tilton said he needed it, because it would be a great deal better than anything he could write, and it was not anything after all. She replied, "It is not true, and never will Mr. Beecher say!" Frank Carpenter was present, but could not hear them, as they spoke low. Mr. Tilton told her that she had but fifteen minutes, and she sat down and wrote the note. It is absolutely false that she wanted to make a stronger statement; she thought it wholly strong as it was. There was trouble, and she thought it would in some way serve Theodore and bring peace. He had said that the whole affair was a scheme to get out of the Woodhull trouble. Mrs. Tilton then related how, a week after the Council of Churches was called, she, without consulting Theodore, went to Dr. Storrs and told him that the letter was false, and that she was not the author of it nor had she composed it in any way.

Q. "Did you ever see the letter which was published by your husband in his statement, apparently from Mr. Beecher to you?

A. "No, sir; I never saw it until it was printed there."

Q. "Did you ever hear about it?"

A. "I was never willing to have anything to do with Mr. Moulton. Mr. Tilton told me that whatever communication I had on these matters in regard to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull, must come through Mr. Moulton, but I said, 'I shall have nothing to do with any third party. I must be trusted as I have been hitherto, and if Mr. Beecher or any one else has anything to say to me it shall not come through Mr. Moulton.' Well, there came to me two or three times, papers and letters which purported to come from Mr. Beecher, but I did not look at them because they came through Mr. Moulton. I did not care anything about them. This one, one day when I was sitting in the parlor, Mr. Moulton brought to me, and said it was a very important letter. I refused to receive any letter from him in that way, and he said 'Let me read it to you;' and he did read something, but it went in at one ear and out of the other, so much so that I do not remember what was in it. I know there must have been a letter, but I did not see the handwriting or anything about it. I did not take it in my hands. After reading it he carried it away."

Q.—"Can you recall anything in the letter that he read, which makes you think that this is the one?"

A.—"I remember something about his urging me to have Mr. Moulton as a confidenı. The only thing that impressed itself upon my mind, was that Mr. Beecher desired me to accept Frank Moulton in some way as a friend, as in him we had a common ground. I have a recollection of some such statement, against which I rebelled, in the letter which Mr. Moulton read to me."

Q.—"Do you recollect the letter beginning 'My Dear Husband:'—I desire to leave with you before going to bed a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening, and asked me if I would defend him against the charges now being made against him in connection with Mrs. Woodhull's name, and that I did so in a council of ministers' and ending 'affectionately, Elizabeth?'"

A.—"Yes sir, but that is not my letter."

Q.—"How was it written?"

A.—"In the same way as that which I have already explained. I have no other explanation for any of them. That was written in bed. Mr. Tilton was out of town, and I sat up in my sick bed and copied it."

Q.—"Is that true of all letters that have that significance?"

A.—"Yes, sir, so far as my authorship of them is concerned."

Q.—"Was this letter written when you were sick from a miscarriage?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"Do you recollect Mr. Beecher calling that evening?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"When?"

A.—"But a few hours before I wrote that letter."

Q.—"Can you remember that interview with Mr. Beecher?"

A.—"It was a very similar one to the other. I was half unconscious and was not prepared to see either of them. My room was all darkened and the nurse had gone to hers. She opened the door and said that Mr. Beecher wanted to see me. I certainly do not know what to tell you about that, either."

Q.—"Do you remember writing some paper for Mr. Beecher?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"Can you recall the contents of that paper?"

A.—"No; I cannot. I think it was to do something for him, because Theodore had done something against him."

Q.—"Is it true that he said anything to you about a council of ministers?"

A.—"I do not remember everything about it. I have tried very hard, dear friends, to get into my mind these scenes, but they are utterly gone out of my brain."

The witness said that she never told Miss Anthony that she had committed adultery, or done wrong with Mr. Beecher, or anything to that effect.

Q.—"Did you ever tell any human being that you had been guilty of wrongdoing with Mr. Beecher?"

A.—"I never voluntarily did so. Once my husband took me in his carriage to the house of a lady who he had been telling stories about me and Mr. Beecher. I was against my will, and when we got there he said 'I have brought Elizabeth to speak for herself, whether I have slandered her,' and I did not deny him. It was the same thing as when I copied and signed the letters which Theodore had prepared, and I am reminded of this: I do not know whether it was treachery, but many times he has said, 'You have gone to Dr. Storrs and now he knows that you are guilty.' He found out that I had been to Dr. Storrs and he was very angry."

The witness here recounted the scene at her house when Susan B. Anthony was present, much as heretofore published, except that she told Miss Anthony that Mr. Tilton accused her of adultery with Mr. Beecher, not that she had committed it. She told Miss Anthony that Mr. Tilton had charged her with infidelity with one and another, and that many times when he sat at his table, he had said that he did not know who his children belonged to. She had spoken of it to another person besides Miss Anthony, when she was aroused by Mrs. Woodhull's presence at her house, and by a visit from two of Mrs. Woodhull's sisters whom she called the police to take away; but she had told these persons nothing more than what unjust accusations had been put upon her by her husband.

Q.—"Did you in each instance, with her and with Miss Anthony, take the trouble to say that these accusations were false?"

A.—"No; it never occurred to me to do it. I took them to be reasonable persons, and I never thought of their even wondering if it was so." Mrs. Tilton was asked if she had written out a confession of guilt with Mr. Beecher, and intended to send it through her step-father to the church, and said she never heard of it before. In reference to Mr. Beecher's calls on her, she said that she did not think he called more than once in two or three weeks. Before she went West in the fall of 1870, she had a conversation with her husband in regard to another woman. He said on one or two occasions, when he solicited her, she utterly refused him, and he had not found it so with other women. Mrs. Tilton saw this woman, when she was West, and she said she tried to think Mr. Tilton was a father to her and did not mean anything wrong. When the witness returned from the West, her husband had sent all the servants away, and taken into the house a middle aged maiden lady, who had entire possession and ministered to him in every way, criminally as well as otherwise. The testimony contains a good deal of this matter, but it is not particularly pertinent to the issue.

As to the character of her private discussions with Mr. Tilton the witness said he would take her into a room, and lock the door. He had kept her locked up all day long, innumerable times. He always bore down upon her heavily, in the way of accusations, and she sometimes felt his mind was unsettled. Being asked about the interview with Mr. Beecher during the latter part of 1870, about the time of Mr. Tilton's valedictory in the *Independent* Mrs. Tilton said she told him the whole matter. He said that she did know her husband had been faulty in that manner, she would not live with him a day. The witness always felt uncomfortable in talking to Mrs. Beecher, because she was much prejudiced against Theodore, and she (Mrs. Tilton) was not greatly helped in her mind, by that interview. She only saw her twice, and thought that she had better make up her mind for herself, and finally concluded to live with her husband, thinking that it was a morbid state of mind in that he would soon get out of it. Her talks with Mrs. Beecher were long and painful, and she could not recall all that was said. As to the woman who was before noticed as occupying her house, Mrs. Tilton said: 'She hurt me more than any one else in the world. She was more severe and treated me with greater contempt than anybody else ever did, and to such an extent that I could not speak of it to my husband, as he never took my side. Nor would I tell my mother about it. I did not feel like revealing to her, all this trouble and embarrassment and humiliation. I did not feel that there was room for my husband in, in that house, and frequently I went out wandering in the streets. Night after night, I walked with my waterproof cloak on, and would go back and creep into the basement, and sit down and cry. I was utterly wretched. Once I went away from home, thinking that I would not come back, but found that I had left my purse at home, and had to return.

After Mr. Tilton left the *Independent*, the witness said she suffered much from neuralgia; sometimes she had no fire, and many a time no food, and Theodore was utterly indifferent to it. She concludes with the remark that she has not one pang of conscience, that she has done anything she could as a good wife, and mother to her children, and feels she has borne and suffered for her husband's sake, and that he alone is responsible for the disruption in the family.

THE INVESTIGATION STILL DRAGS ITS SLOW LENGTH ALONG.

The Committee of Investigation into the Beecher-Tilton scandal met again this afternoon. It was expected that Henry Ward Beecher or Mr. Moulton would testify, but neither put in an appearance. The Committee examined two witnesses, a lady and a gentleman, but their names could not be ascertained. Mr. Cleaveland, a member of the Committee, stated that Mr. Beecher has sent another communication to Mr. Moulton asking him to appear before the Committee, and that another letter of invitation has been sent him from the latter body inviting him to appear before them, with the documents and letters in his possession and furnishing whatever testimony he has, to give in the matter. It is believed that either Mr. Moulton or Mr. Beecher will be before the Committee to-morrow evening. If either of them should appear the session of the Committee will be prolonged, and will probably extend over until next week; so that that report of that body will not be submitted to the examining committee of Plymouth Church before the latter part of the coming week.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE SITE.

The Transfer Delayed.

What is the Matter.

District Taxpayers Protesting.

THEY OBJECT TO THE OLD OFFICIALS.

THE POSTAL CAR DISPUTE.

Hinckley Shows Signs of Weakening.

THE DEPARTMENT FIRM AS A ROCK.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1874.

The New Custom House Site—What's Wrong?

For some reason unknown to the Treasury officials there is a delay in completing the transfer of the site selected for the Government buildings at Pittsburgh. A warrant for the money was drawn some days ago, but the Comptroller holds it on the ground that he has no satisfactory evidence that the papers perfecting the title have been placed in the hands of the District Attorney. The Secretary, as stated in these dispatches at the time the friends of the rival sites were in this city, having decided in favor of the Smithfield street site seesno reason for reopening the case. It is therefore considered singular that the deed has not been placed in the possession of the District Attorney, or that officer has given no information of its receipt. After the purchase of the site is completed, the Department will take no steps until Congress shall have further legislated on the subject.

Left For Pittsburgh.

Supervising Surgeon Woodworth left for Pittsburg to-night on business connected with the Marine Hospital at that point.

Indignant Taxpayers' Resolutions.

The taxpayers' association of this city is indignant at the recent employment by the District Commissioners of some of the gentlemen who held offices under the Board of Public Works. They have therefore had prepared, to be offered at their next meeting, a series of resolutions protesting against the employment of any person by the District Commissioners or Government in any position where accounts or measurement are to be examined, who were employed on that work by the late Board of Public Works. They also call the attention to a report that James A. Macgruder, Treasurer of the late Board of Public Works, yet remains in charge of the books of the late office, and protest against allowing him to have access to any books or papers of the late Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1874.

THE POSTAL CAR FIGHT STILL RAGGING.

Postmaster General Jewell this morning received the following telegram from Mr. Hinckley, dated yesterday: "I have your telegram. Our cars are plainly marked with our name, and we will not allow them to go to New York and Washington, only on the understanding that you will pay our price for their use on this road. If you refuse, do not load them, as we intend to keep them upon our road when returned to us from New York and from Washington."

THE SITUATION.

To this no reply was sent. The postal car north this morning was one belonging to the Baltimore and Potomac Road, with the running of which, it would seem, Mr. Hinckley does not propose to interfere. The car which left New York this morning is one of Mr. Hinckley's road, and he will have an opportunity to carry out his threat, should he put it into practical working. Should he do so and compel the transfer of mails, the act will be considered by the Postoffice Department sufficiently overt to warrant it in making new arrangements.

THE OTHER RAILROADS AND THEIR OFFERS.

President Scott, of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, telegraphs to the Postmaster General that the officers of that road have been instructed to do whatever is needful to meet the wants of the government, but expresses the hope that the Department will be able to make satisfactory arrangements so that the mails may not be deviated from the channel heretofore in use.

John King, President pro tem. of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, telegraphs to the Department that the postal cars of that road will be at the disposal of the Postmaster General for such service as may be designated.

THE CARS NOT STOPPED.

A Baltimore dispatch says that the postal car on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, with the through mails from New York, passed into Washington this afternoon, without detention by President Hinckley.

PLATES LIBEL SUIT.

In the Police Court to-day the case of Jas. A. Saffold, of the *Sunday Gazette*, who is charged by Representative Platt of Virginia, with a malicious libel, was called. The counsel for defendant waived examination, and the Court held Mr. Saffold in bail, for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

OFFICIAL ACTIONS AND IDEAS.

The Attorney General to-day, at a conference held with Postmaster General Marshal, said that the law fixed the compensation so explicity with reference to the postal car service, that no opinion was needed on the subject to interpret the instructions. Meanwhile, the Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service telegraphs from Philadelphia that everything is all right and he will be home this afternoon.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe* last night said that a band of Indians entered Fort Gibson last night, broke open the jail, and liberated an Indian charged with killing a herder of a white man in the Indian Territory and confined by the United States Marshal. On leaving they discharged their guns close to the commanding officer's quarters. They threaten, if any more Indians are confined, they will burn the town. Such things may be looked for at any time, there being only six or eight soldiers in the garrison.

The Buffalo races opened very auspiciously yesterday, with an attendance of about 8,000. The 2:34 race was won by Monarch, Jr., in three straight heats, 2:28½, being the time of the fastest heat. The 2:24 race was won by Bodine, Castle Boy being second, after an exciting struggle of five heats, of which Castle Boy won the first and second, and Bodine the third, fourth and fifth. The time of the heats was 2:22¾, 2:21, 2:21½, 2:21½ and 2:22¾. These are said to be the fastest five heats ever trotted.

The injunction against the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways in connection with the Potter law of Wisconsin, came before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, yesterday en banc. The afternoon was spent in arguing preliminary questions, and no important points transpired. The case will come up again to-morrow.

The National Educational Association opened its fourteenth annual meeting at Detroit yesterday, with Prof. White in the chair. It was well attended by prominent teachers from all parts of the country. Papers on educational subjects occupied the session yesterday after the address of welcome had been delivered by Mr. Doty, Superintendent of the Detroit Schools.

The unknown murdered man found in Cleveland, and spoken of in yesterday's paper, has been identified as Andrew Johnson, a section master on the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad. His room-mate, John Johnson, has been arrested under suspicion of having committed the murder.

Colonel Faulkner, the author of the famous "Arkansas Traveller" dialogue and song, died yesterday, at Little Rock, in his seventy-first year.

An eminent naturalist believes that the catfish is the male and the eel the female of the same species. Snags should be able to settle the point. He derives his inspiration from feeding upon them.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

This is the Last Day.

The great bankrupt sale of dry goods by Messrs. N. Whiting & Co., on Wood street, will be brought to a close this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States and Lower Lake Region a higher barometer, northeast to southeast winds, and clear and partly cloudy and cool weather. For Ohio Valley, southeast to northeast winds, a slight rise in temperature, and generally clear weather.

Secretary Belknap returned to Washington yesterday morning.

Kentucky election returns show a considerable Democratic gain over 1872.

General Phil. Sheridan is at the Buffalo races, as the guest of Wm. F. Fargo, of that city.

The fourteenth annual Dental Convention, met at Detroit yesterday with a large attendance.

The steamships Italy, from Liverpool, and Lessing, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

Returns from the Utah ejection indicate the probable re-election of Cannon, the Mormon delegate, to Congress.

The Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company of Chicago, has been declared insolvent by the State Auditor of Illinois.

The Louisiana and Texas excursionists have gone. Memphis people think that they were pleased with their reception that city.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Wilkesbarre, nominated W. W. Kitchen for Congress, at Wilkesbarre, yesterday.

The fires reported as having taken place yesterday, were a paper mill at Manchester, Mich.—loss $50,000—and a woolen mill at Sayville, near Norwich, Conn.—loss $70,000.

Among the features of the trotting meeting at Buffalo this week, will be a match in which Goldsmith Maid, with a running mate, will trot against time for a purse of $2,000.

The parties arrested at Salt Lake City for violating the election law by forcibly hindering voters from exercising the right of suffrage, were released on bail yesterday. D. H. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City, was arrested on the same charge.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs is now taking a nice little summer jaunt on the U. S. steamer Dispatch. The object is to inspect the navy yards and stations of the Atlantic coast, with a view to determining the expediency of reducing them.

A complete expose of the connection of Senator Ingalls with the famous Pomeroy bribary case, is promised by the Kansas City *Times* on Thursday next. It is supposed that ex-Senator Pomeroy has unloosened himself, and it is expected that the article will be a spicy one.

At Saratoga yesterday, King Amadeus won the selling race. Time 2:11. In the two-mile dash for three-year-olds, Vandalia was the winner, against seven starters. Time 3:40. In the three-mile race for $1,000, Springbok won the race. Preakness was second, and Fellowcraft third. Time 5:42½.

A Washington dispatch gives as a reason why the Secretary of the Treasury limited the first call for five-twenty bonds to $25,000,000, is not only the call of the 1st inst., but subsequent calls are likely to bring a well-executed counterfeit five-twenty bond, known to have been sold extensively in Europe, and it is proposed to subject all received to the closest scrutiny.

Mrs. Jackson, with a boy four years old, having light ringlets, was taken into custody yesterday at West Philadelphia, under the supposition that the child was Charley Ross. She was liberated and given a certificate signed by Mr. Ross, that the child was not Charley Ross. The likeness of the boy to the missing child rendered this necessary, to prevent other detentions.

Maysville, Indiana, a few miles from Fort Wayne, was thrown into an excitement by a rape which a man named John Franks committed on a young girl named Elizabeth Barton. Franks escaped to Fort Wayne, where he was arrested. The citizens of Maysville came to Fort Wayne in large numbers last night, and it was feared that an attempt would be made to take him out of jail and lynch him.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE AMERICAN BALL-TOSSERS PLAY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 4.—The game of cricket at the Lords' cricket ground was resumed this morning. The English eleven finished their innings, with a total of 105 runs. The Americans then went to the bat, and made 72 runs for ten wickets. The game will be finished to-morrow, the Americans having eleven more wickets to fall. The base ball game was not played this afternoon, in consequence of unfavorable weather, and for the same reason attendance of spectators was small.

THE GAME FINISHED—THE AMERICANS VICTORIOUS.

Contrary to expectation, the game was finished this afternoon. The Americans were victorious, having a score of 107 with several wickets to go down, while the complete English score was 105.

The English press and public are showing much interest in the playing of the Americans, and the papers are filled with long articles descriptive of their skill and agility.

THE INTERVENTION REPORTS DENIED.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in answer to an inquiry from Sir George Bomeyer, stated that Her Majesty's government had no intention of taking part in an armed intervention in Spanish affairs, and had no reason to suppose that other European powers contemplated such a step, which would not meet with encouragement from England. The report that Germany had sent a note to France protesting against the violation of the Spanish frontier, and threatening intervention, is pronounced to be without foundation.

RUMORED CARLIST-FRENCH CONVENTION.

It is rumored that a postal convention has been concluded between France and the Carlists.

France.

ANTI-CARLIST MEASURES.

PARIS, August 4.—It is said that the French troops guarding the Spanish frontier have been reinforced, rigorous measures have been ordered to prevent uniformed Carlists from crossing the boundary.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—The steamships Egypt, State of Georgia, Kron Prinz, and Frederick Wilhelm, from New York, and Batavia from Boston, have arrived out.

The British steamship Corinth, Captain Eldridge, which left New York July 25th for Liverpool, has been lost off Galley Head, Ireland, together with her cargo. The crew were saved.

Germany.

BISMARCK'S SON AS A DUELLIST.

BERLIN, August 4.—Prince Bismarck's son recently fought a duel with pistols at Dusseldorf, with M. Searskawan, an officer of the Russian infantry. The encounter took place at six in the morning, ten paces separating the combatants. Three shots were to have been fired by each, but the first shot of the German took effect in his adversary's abdomen, and the wound soon after proved fatal.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 4, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open markets for 3 months' bills 3 per cent., same as the Bank rate. Consols 92⅝@92⅞, 5-20's, 1 '65, 109; do 1867, 105⅝; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 105¼. New York Centrals, 96; Erie 26@28; 30's; do preferred, 42.

PARIS, August 4.—Rentes 63 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Cotton steady; upland 9d, Orleans 9¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs steady; average California white wheat 10s 2d@10s 4d; other grades unchanged. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 18,000 quarters, of which 9,000 were American.

ANTWERP, August 4.—Refined petroleum 25½ francs.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

Two More Days.

It is announced that to-day and to-morrow will positively close the great auction sale of bankrupt stock of dry goods by Messrs. N. Whiting & Co., on Wood street near Fifth avenue.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as the *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Canned Goods and Fairbank's Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — MONEY — $30,000 — ON first Mortgage, well improved Allegheny City property; want it from first hands; will pay in commission. Address Box C D, this office.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — TWO first-class Hammermen to draw up wrench bars. Call on or address Walton Wrench Manufacturing Co., Girard, Erie county, Pa.

WANTED — EVERY SPORTSMAN — To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 283 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT A comfortable House of about 10 Rooms, with not less than one-half Acre of ground on the line of some Railroad—Connellsville preferred—a few miles from Pittsburgh. Address "Home," care LUSK & BROWN corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands, I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 5 acres to 10,000 acres, in each of the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Desirable properties in Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, well Bathroom in rear, suitable for a Dentist. Location unsurpassed. Call at 65 Fulton street, near Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, second and third story, in Diamond Square and Union street; well lighted and easy of access. Inquire on premises of J. J. HOWARD.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, with good entrance, in one of the best locations in the city. The party holding it has a five years' lease. For particulars address Box A. I., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; five Cellar, 3 Bed Rooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends to Webster street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession September 1st. For particulars apply to W. M. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen; Lot 43x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grand view avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTH SIDE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2633 Carson street.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR AND A HALF DOLLARS ($4 50) per share, payable on and after the 1st day of August.
Pittsburgh, S. S., July 27, 1874. JAMES JAGMAN, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 87 Wood Street—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day decl

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 5, 1874.

WE ARE reliably informed that Mr. DUDLEY does not intend to withdraw from his present position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

VERY wisely, as we think, the *Post* declines the thankless task of undertaking to explain the position of the Democratic party on the currency question.

DEMOCRATIC papers out West must be awfully solemn institutions, just now. They are nominating corpses for candidates, and their political vision is shrouded in blindness.

SPECIAL AGENT HEICHHOLD is in the city on business connected with the establishing of a bonded warehouse. This, if accomplished, will be of vast importance to the business men of our city.

"SHOULD the Vicksburg Republicans elect their ticket only six out of eight of her aldermen will be negroes."—*Boston Post.*

Should the Vicksburg Democracy elect their ticket, the entire number of her aldermen will be negro-hating irreconcilables.

WE LEARN from our Ohio exchanges that only seventy miles of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad track between Defiance, Ohio, and Chicago, remain to be laid. Ballasting is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the road will be ready for through business by January next.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper of Virginia, as, indeed, one of the most influential journals of the entire South, thus early concedes the election of a Republican President in 1876. It says: "The party that elects the next President must be truly national. The day for sectionalism has gone by!"

THE district system of special agencies has been abolished, and the force mobilized, which will prevent the formation of too close attachments between collectors and agents, and between the latter and business men who might feel like entering into illicit trade. The force is being thoroughly overhauled and reorganized.

THE New York *World* predicts that the Republican nomination for Governor of that State will be given to Senator FENTON by the ensuing Republican State Convention. It is more than doubtful whether this will be done. DUGALD DALGETTYS' are sometimes useful, perhaps; but they are by no means to be entrusted with the leadership of armies.

SOME time ago Treasurer MANLOVE, of Bourbon county, Kansas, left the Republican party in disgust because it was "too corrupt" for him to remain longer identified with it. He has just defaulted in his accounts as the "reform" County Treasurer, to the amount of between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. The moral of this little story is contained in the body of it.

SOUTHERN imperialistic papers are chuckling not a little over the supposed promising way in which the third term question is "beginning to enter into the consideration of American politics." Let them chuckle; their delight will be exceedingly short-lived; for however the question may enter into the realm of abstract political discussion, it will never enter the domain of concrete historic fact.

AFTER seven years' incarceration in the State Prison of Wisconsin, a man has been pardoned out on the ground that he never committed the murder for which he was sentenced. This may seem strange, to many; but the conviction of innocent men is not so rare as most people imagine. One of the officers of the Eastern Penitentiary of this State, is authority for the assertion that the statistics of that institution show that three per cent. of its inmates were innocent when convicted and sentenced.

IT IS a singular fact that the two bureaus of the Treasury Department through which is collected all the revenues of the Government, foreigners and citizens, heads citizens of Pennsylvania—H. C. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs, and J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and it is gratifying to know that, notwithstanding the hot season, they are both at their posts and devoting all their energies to the business of their offices.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the American Dental Association is now in session in Detroit. Several hundred of the most distinguished members of the profession, from different parts of this country and Canada, are in attendance. The proceedings of the Association are devoted mainly to the consideration of papers relating to the various branches of dental science. From the extracts which we get from the Detroit papers, we should judge that these essays reached the roots of the subjects under discussion.

IT IS intimated that the enterprising young editor and proprietor of the New York *Herald* contemplates astonishing the readers of his paper by having three or four columns of it published in the English language. It is doubtful, however, whether he will really undertake the task. Such a thing could not be accomplished with his present staff, and the patrons of that journal are so thoroughly accustomed to its present *patois* of Choctaw and delirium tremens, that they would be very likely to resent the innovation as an unwarrantable imposition.

THERE is universal complaint of the dullness of the shipping business, oceanic, lake and coastwise. There are, however, signs that we have nearly reached bottom. Our whole commercial system is undergoing a gradual revolution, and when the reaction sets in, among the first interests to feel its impetus will be our shipping interest. With the abundance of material in our control, our entire independence of foreign assistance, and the vast amounts of products we have to export, the time ought not to be distant when the United States should resume its proper place at the head of the carrying trade of the world.

WE ARE sick and tired of the BEECHER-TILTON scandal, and of the never-ending record of boat-races and horse-races; but why, in addition to all we have to endure from these sources, are we called upon to read a column daily, of correspondence between HINCKLEY and the Postmaster General about postal cars? Who is HINCKLEY, anyhow? And who cares whether he carries postal cars over his road, or not? Let the postal cars go to smash, and HINCKLEY with them, and the Postmaster General, also, if there is no other way of getting rid of this nuisance; but whatever else happens let HINCKLEY be suppressed; and promptly, too.

AS WAS to have been expected, the Democracy of Kentucky succeeded in electing their candidates on Monday. The contest was of minor importance, the only State official chosen being a Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Judges of the Circuit and Common Pleas Court were also elected, together with various county and city officers. The Democratic nominee for the first named office was clearly ineligible, by reason of his having accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a citizen of the same State. This fact, however, made no difference with the chivalry of "the dark and bloody ground," unless, perhaps, a difference in his favor. Members of Congress will not be elected until next November.

IT WAS a saying of JULES SIMON, the great advocate of common schools in France, that "the people who have the best schools hold the first rank. If they do not to-day they will to-morrow." HORACE GREELEY thought so too. A few weeks prior to his nomination by the Baltimore Convention, he said, in a public address delivered at Poughkeepsie, New York: "I trust the day is not far distant when our educational institutions and seminaries will be open to men of all races, with a freedom, with a hospitality, which has never yet been enjoyed." Strange, that the whites of the Southern States, who supported him so earnestly then, should be so implacably opposed to his cherished doctrines, now.

AN EASTERN exchange, published in a State which is eaten up with petty jealousy of Philadelphia, exclaims with astonishment, "Philadelphia is actually going on with the Centennial business!" Of course she is. If the nation at large is too mean to celebrate its hundredth birthday, that is no reason why Philadelphia and Pennsylvania should be partakers in the meanness. The Centennial will go on, if every Old Bunks in New York and elsewhere should shut up his pocket-book; and when the time for the celebration rolls around there will probably be none more eager to have a hand in it than those who now sneer at it. The people of Pennsylvania have a just pride in the events of 1776, and they will not fail to keep green the memory of the men of that era. "Philadelphia is actually going on with the Centennial business."

THE INSECT PLAGUE.

Colorado has sent us the potato-bug and we owe it a bitter grudge for the infliction. It is some consolation to know that, while the villainous insect has spread itself all over the Eastern States, it still remains to plague the Territory from which it came; but the people to be affected by it, there, are so few that this consolation really amounts to little. The whole country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic ocean, is now the prey of this insect pest; and the name of Colorado smells as vilely in the public nostrils as the malodorous insect to which it first gave birth.

Next to this pest comes the grasshopper. It is far more destructive than the potato-bug, for the latter attacks only esculents, while the grasshoppers take anything that comes before them. They go though a cornfield like the blast of a whirlwind, leaving nothing but the bare stalks behind; wheat fields, oat fields and grass are shorn off by them, close to the ground; and if the grain has been gathered into shocks, they attack and demolish the garnered sheaves with equal thoroughness. But, while so utterly destructive, the grasshoppers have not yet found their way east of the Mississippi in any great force. Colorado has been overwhelmed with them; and Nebraska and Minnesota; the plains east of Denver swarm with them; and the extreme western counties of Kansas, which border the plains, were last week fairly alive with them. The wheat and oats crops in those counties had fortunately been gathered before they appeared; but every cornfield in Western Kansas is to-day desolate and bare. The devastating army was slowly working eastward, at last accounts, and the farmers ahead of their line of march were gathering the green ears of corn from their fields to save them from the insect marauders. The season is probably too far advanced to look for them, in this region, this year, but how long will it be, in the natural course of things, before the grasshopper becomes as great a burden in Pennsylvania as the potato-beetle?

A third insect plague of the West, but which has not yet reached us, is the chinch-bug. It may be heard of all through Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, where it has been terribly destructive. The chinch-bug is a bed-bug mounted with wings—at least it has been so described to us—and it goes for a corn-field with the same vigor that distinguishes its domestic congener. It does not, however, alight in flocks all over a field, as the grasshopper does, but attacks a corn-field systematically, beginning at the outside row, always, and advancing to the second only when the first has been destroyed. Any traveler through the States we have named will notice the singular look of every corn-field he comes to, caused by the ravages of this insect. On one side of the field he will see from ten to fifty rows of corn completely destroyed, and the rest of the field green and flourishing, their ravages having been arrested before total destruction took place.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* mentions a fourth plague—the crickets. He says:

In Idaho the crickets have made one of their occasional tours, being, in several places, as dense as ever was the Egyptian stem of locusts. The disgusting creatures form themselves into hillocks under, apparently, every blade of grass, and move in myriads over fields planted with cereals and esculents. A field is preserved from the ravages of these pests by digging a trench around it, the base being narrow, then widening as it slopes upward. When the insects fall into this ditch they cannot crawl up its sides owing to its angle, and it is too deep for them to jump out, so that thousands of them perish in their prison from hunger. This same species of cricket has visited Eastern Oregon for the first time in many years, and has inflicted much injury on the crops. Millions upon millions seem to move together, being guided in their course by a common impulse. I saw fields of wheat and the base of the Blue Mountains which had been cropped off close to the ground, and even the thick stalks of potatoes and bean devoured. The line of march of this army seemed to be to the westward, as I met them from the elevated plateaus of Umatilla county to the Columbia river, and their ideations they cross streams. I saw millions of them at one time in the Umatella river, they having apparently entered it with the intention of floating to fresh pastures. They follow the course of the current, and on reaching tranquil water swim toward the shore and recommence their devastating work on the first edible vegetation they encounter.

The home of all these pests is in the Rocky Mountains, and in the plains east of that range, where they deposit their eggs to be hatched by the hot sun. From there they spread eastward; and the potato-bug may be only the advance courier of the legions of destructives that are to follow in his wake. So far, however, this part of the world has escaped from all but one of these infliction; and we may hope, at least, that we shall never have the others to complain of.

INSURANCE SECURITIES.

The law of this state creating the office of Insurance Commissioner, empowers that officer to examine the assets of Insurance Companies and to grant certificates to such companies as possess sufficient available assets for the security of persons insuring in them. In accordance with this provision of law, the People's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which lately exploded, presented to the Insurance Commissioner evidence that it owned sundry United States Bonds and other property of a similar nature, sufficient to bring it within the limits prescribed by our statutes, and the Commissioner gave the certificate required by law. So far so good. But the assets, thus exhibited, were left in the possession of the company. The absconding vice President of the company, Mr. HARRISON PRINDLE, as soon as he had satisfied the Insurance Commissioner that the company was possessed of the requisite assets, deposited the bonds in a box at one of the Safe Deposit Banks, for safe keeping, the key to the box being in Mr. PRINDLE's possession. It now turns out that, before PRINDLE skedaddled, he visited the Safe Deposit Bank and took away with him the contents of the box of which he held the key.

We refer to these facts simply to point out the defect in our Insurance law which they reveal. It is the proper policy to require all Insurance companies to keep on hand a sufficient amount of available assets to protect their customers; but the possession of such assets is no protection to insurers if they be left where officers who may chance to be dishonest can readily abstract them. In this Philadelphia case, if the key of the box in the Safe Deposit bank had been placed in the hands of the Insurance Commissioner, there would have been no theft of the securities; but the law, as it now exists, does not require or authorize this, and hence it could not be demanded. But this experience has demonstrated that the custody of the securities which the law expects from insurance companies should be placed in the hands of the officer whose duty it is to exact the possession of them. The New York law, we think, requires these securities to be deposited with the Commissioner; and we cannot too soon follow that example. The United States adopt this plan in requiring the deposit of bonds to secure circulation, and there can be no impropriety in requiring Insurance companies to secure their customers in the same way. It is considered prudent and right that the State should demand the possession of such securities, as an indispensable condition to the prosecution of the insurance business, it is no less prudent and right to exact the safe-keeping of them. The Insurance Commissioner can never, under the present plan, be sure that any company in the State is safe; but if he were the depository of the securities which the law requires, he would at all times be master of the situation.

THE assertion, occasionally met with in newspaper comments on the Plymouth Church case, that many members and ministers of the strictly orthodox churches would be gratified by Mr. BEECHER's downfall, receives no color of sanction or support from the treatment of the subject in the religious press. This fact, however, may not seem to all entirely conclusive as a refutation of the charge, as, in common decency, the religious press, edited for the most part by ministers, might be expected to take a decorous and charitable view of the scandal. Propriety demands that the clerical editor while treating the question with fairness towards both parties, should display a becomingly friendly spirit towards a fellow clergyman under trial. In fact, as religious men they are bound, and it is mere vulgar uncharitableness to assume that they fail, to desire that a distinguished Christian leader like Mr. BEECHER may find a triumphant deliverance from his present troubles. And so far as our knowledge of the religious press goes, its editors have not failed in the matter to meet the reasonable requirements of charity and good taste as thus defined.

Doubtless, the suspicion mentioned above, when not inspired by mere malignity, may be referred to certain features of Mr. BEECHER's teaching in past times and to certain incidental controversies to which his teaching formerly gave rise. The Brooklyn divine is a man of genius, largely gifted with the confidence in his own intuitions which often characterizes genius, and he has therefore never felt constrained to regulate his pulpit utterances by the symbols of any church. If he ever thought our for himself or accepted from others a complete system of religious doctrine, and a consistent theory of the universe, he must have cast both aside many years ago. It is certain that ever since he became very conspicuous as a preacher, he has seemed to discourse on each successive Sunday not only without reference to any known creed or confession, but with equal independence of his own well remembered declarations. This mode of instruction being agreeable to Mr. BEECHER's habitual hearers and readers, others may have had no right or call to find fault with it. But they did find fault with it. People trained in the catechisms, or at any rate believing in dogmatical theology, were shocked at what appeared to them the havoc made of ancient and venerable truths by the brilliant improvisatore of Brooklyn, and the religious newspapers frequently protested, in the name of orthodoxy and even of good morals, against such devastation of the church at the hands of a man who professed to be one of its servants and who was really regarded by multitudes as one of its pillars. Such protests, however, made slight impression on the self-confident divine. Evidently they amused more than they edified or enlightened him. He laughed at his critics, and seemed to take a delight rather human than evangelical in repeating with exaggerations the offenses against traditional beliefs which had grieved or irritated his monitors.

Of late years, we believe, few attempts have been made either by sharp criticism or earnest admonition to reduce the wayward pastor to regularity. Perhaps all such endeavors were seen to be vain; perhaps the conviction has been slowly growing at least in many minds that the great discourser, in spite of his strange theology, deism apparently rather than christianity, was in fuller sympathy with the Church of all ages than had been supposed. At any rate, with the lapse of each year his reputation has become more splendid, and, as it seemed, more firmly established, and if he chose to preach the Gospel according to BEECHER instead of the Gospel according to PAUL, there have recently been few to gainsay or question his right. Hence when, a year or two ago, Mr. BEECHER traveled far and wide, at the rate of two hundred dollars an evening proclaiming the love of money to be an evangelical virtue, and the pursuit of money one of the noblest objects of human effort, there was little protest against either the monstrous doctrine or the equally monstrous perversion of the ministerial office. So also, Mr. BEECHER's strange associations, formerly a subject of wonder and criticism, had quite or almost ceased to be a subject of remark until they were exposed in connection with the deplorable scandal which has more or less engaged public attention during the last two or three years.

No doubt, as already remarked, it is some more or less unreasonable combination of the facts thus cursorily sketched, which has suggested the suspicion that some plain people of orthodox faith might regard Mr. BEECHER's loss of influence as a public benefit. However, it need hardly be said that to hold such an opinion and to wish to see him rest under the dreadful reproach which at present weighs upon him are two very different states of mind. To ascribe the latter wish to any decent man or woman, and especially to people professing to be religious, is a miserable calumny.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Gratz Brown recently fell and broke his leg. It occurred in the very first week of the watermelon season.

The *Courier-Journal* says the Civil Rights bill means "revolution." That paper is a doctrinal incendiary.

The only Republican paper in New York which had run up the prohibitionist flag, has very sensibly taken it down.

Candidates who desire any special favors at the hands of the Baltimore papers, are referred to their advertising clerks.

To add to the misery of her stay-at-homes, the public libraries of Baltimore are closed during the present month.

Again it is rumored that General Butler has bought the *Atlantic*. If true, there are deep aresoundings in the case, somewhere.

There is a man in Cincinnati who rejoices in the beautiful name of JEFF, and he isn't a Welshman either. He is journeyman printer.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, which was seized with the eight-page mania some months ago, has just gone back to its old form of four pages.

Some of the Bourbons of the Southern States are conducting themselves as though the devil had loaned them to earth for a brief period.

Advices from Alabama indicate that the political campaign now opening will be the warmest that has been had in the State since the war.

Bismarck is still prevented from writing by the injury his arm received from the shot of his would-be assassin. But he is a great dictator.

The amount of banking capital operating in New York city is in round numbers $75,000,000, being a decline of nearly $3,000,000 since last year.

The Gatling Gun Company, of Hartford, has nearly finished forty large guns for the Chinese government. When completed, they are to go off.

Out West the "cheap transportation" conflict is now mainly hinging on passenger fares. The people are generally satisfied with the freight rates.

Judge Campbell, who was one of the Confederate Commissioners at the Hampton Roads conference, is going to write a full account of the matter.

The St. Louis papers are just now chiefly filled with column notices of uncomplimentary things about each other. Meantime the public languish for news.

Interest in the Centennial Exhibition is steadily growing in foreign countries, although the principal support must be furnished by our own people.

THE COMMERCIAL is such a grief to the St. Louis *Dispatch* that we are almost half inclined, out of pure sympathy with its sorrow, to suspend publication.

Since the 1st of January we have exported $170,695,103 worth of domestic produce against $162,855,856 for the same time last year and against $124,277,797 in 1872.

The board of steamboat inspectors will shortly resume, at Sandy Hook, their experiments as to the cause of boiler explosions, and afterwards near this city.

One of the darkest and most horrible phases of New York city life is baby-farming, and the newspapers just now teem with accounts of the nefarious business.

Work on Hell Gate was resumed on Monday. Judging from some of our recent weather, and from some other things, we supposed it had long since been completed.

"The wit of the Brooklyn *Argus* is Geo. D. Bayard."—St. Louis *Journal*.

The wit of the *Journal*—but what's the use? It hasn't any wit.

Spain has instructed its delegates to the Brussels Congress to take no part in the proceedings. This looks like a gentle hint to the other Powers to accord recognition.

The lemon crop is quite poor this year along the coast of Spain, Africa and Italy, which usually furnish the supplies, and considerable squeezing will be necessary to fill the demand.

It is not generally known that the system of transportation by pipes or tubes has for a number of years been in use in France, in conveying beet juice from the field to the sugaries.

The assessment of real estate in New York city is higher this year than ever before, having reached almost eight hundred and eighty-two millions, an increase of ten per cent. in two years.

According to the testimony of claimants before the Southern Claims Commission, there were no disloyal men to be found south of Mason and Dixon's line during the war of the rebellion.

Compensation. The import of coal from the lower provinces of Canada into New England is almost exactly counterbalanced by the export of the same from the United States into the upper provinces.

FROM MARQUETTE MICHIGAN.

Shipments of Ore and Pig Metal for the Season.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, MICH., July 31, 1874.

There is little or nothing, outside the statistics appended, to furnish the readers of the COMMERCIAL from the Lake Superior iron district.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, July 30, 1874:

Ore.	Tons.
Cleveland	43,174
Lake Superior	40,402
Champion	21,087
Washington	12,104
Republic	59,421
Keystone	2,057
Kloman	18,629
New York	2,478
Shenango	4,330
Rolling Mill	1,500
Edwards	474
Winthrop	597
Total	205,561
Pig Iron.	Tons.
Michigan Iron Co	3,731
Bergan Furnace	4,502
Bancroft Furnace	898
Champion Furnace	403
Grace Furnace	3,557
Carp Furnace	158
Flitcraft Peat Furnace	160
Total	13,174
Total ore and pig iron	218,735

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	8,968
Pig iron	4,427
Total	13,395

ESCANABA.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from Escanaba up to and including July 30, 1874:

Ore.	Tons.
Jackson	52,117
New York	30,670
Cleveland	1,581
Lake Angeline	13,426
Barnum	13,602
Cascade	2,397
Winthrop	1,337
Saginaw	17,230
Teal Lake	5,099
Rolling Mill	3,007
Salisbury	2,675
Foster	1,961
Pittsburgh and Lake Superior	1,961
Home	1,662
Total	143,892
Pig Iron.	Tons.
Pioneer Furnace	2,170
Deer Lake Furnace	1,869
Escanaba Furnace	2,703
Total	6,923
Total ore and pig iron	150,825

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	14,469
Pig iron	500
Total	14,969

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to July 31:

Ore.	Tons.
Spurr Mountain	20,305
Michigamme	18,756
Total	43,561
Amount shipped past week	5,959

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from Grand Island furnaces this season, up to July 31:

Lay Furnace	2,184
Manistique Furnace	2,651
Total	4,835

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to July 31:

Iron Ore.	Tons.
From Marquette	205,561
From Escanaba	143,892
From L'Anse	43,561
Total	393,014
Pig Iron.	
From Marquette	13,174
From Escanaba	6,923
From Grand Island	4,835
Total	24,932

PERSONAL.

Col. Wm. E. Merrill, United States Engineer, has been appointed by the Secretary of War to report whether the proposed Southern railroad bridge at Cincinnati will prove an obstruction to navigation.

The chivalric Colonel Jerusalem Fresse, of Trenton, has married a New Jersey widow for the purpose of getting possession of her horse. It remains to be seen, however, who's going to "hold the ribbons."

The noted mountaineer and guide, "Mountain Jim," died in his boots a few days ago. He had for some time threatened the life of one Evans, and, on the fatal morning, he rode up, jumped off his horse and was just taking aim when Evan's own gun went off, and Jim and his horse went into the hunting grounds together.

In his lecture on "Dr. Priestly's Discovery of Oxygen Gas," in the *Popular Science Monthly*, Professor Draper says: "What can be more touching, or even more beautiful, than the last scene of Priestly's life? When his little grandchildren were brought to his bedside to bid him goodnight, he offered his last blessing. 'I go to sleep like you, but we shall wake together, and I hope to eternal happiness.'"

In a Brooklyn infant class, there is a premium for good behavior, the excellence of the behavior consisting largely in abstinence from wriggling. At the close of a recent session, the amiable and accomplished teacher said to a small little girl, "Beckie, my dear, you were a very good little girl to-day." "Yes'm, I couldn't help being good. I got a tuff nock," the untruthful Beckie replied, with perfect sarcasm.

A fortnight ago Washington was treated to a sensation by the marriage of Admiral Jenkins' son to a danseuse at the Theater Comique garden. The rash step of the young man has encouraged another attempt at mesalliance. In the army retired list is an officer who has been a persevering admirer of Miss Lillie Howard and Gracie Harris, both vocalists of moderate fame. He has been refused by both young ladies, but he still presses his suit, much to the annoyance of the duplex objects of his supposed affection.

A most remarkable and unprecedented compliment has been paid, by a large number of leading Wall street firms, who unite in bearing "their testimony to the ability, fidelity and integrity with which the money column of the *World* has been conducted by Mr. H. J. Macdonald." They add: "Throughout a very trying crisis he has made it his single object to present facts truthfully, and his independence has been as conspicuous as his sagacity. The undersigned feel that by this course of conduct Mr. Macdonald has laid the financial and commercial community under obligation, and they take pleasure in thus acquainting you with their sense of his public services."

New Haven has a real live nobleman "in her midst"—Count A. Ch. Zaliski, a Pole, who belongs to one of the "first families" at home, but took part in the insurrection of 1863, in which he was several times wounded, and rose to the rank of General, and finally had his property confiscated, and was banished from the country. He is a sculptor, was formerly the pupil of Thorwaldsen, and has practiced his profession in Dresden and Munich; he has been in this country four years, and has lately lived in Providence. He is now employed as the sculptor for St. Mary's Church at New Haven, the interior of which edifice is adorned with many elaborate ornaments from his hand.

State Fairs.

The following list is given of the State fairs to be held during the fall, with the place at which each is to be held, the date and, with some exceptions, the name of the Secretary of the association: Illinois, Peoria, A. M. Garland, September 8-19; Ohio, Columbus, J. H. Klippart, September 7-11; Indiana, Indianapolis, Alex. Herron, September 21-24; Iowa, Keokuk, I. R. Shaffer, September 21-24; Wisconsin, Milwaukee, W. W. Field, September 7-12; Nebraska, Omaha, D. H. Wheeler, September 29 October 2; Michigan, Saginaw, Sugiman R. Haight, Jr., September 14-19; Minnesota, St. Paul, William Paist, September 8-12; Kansas, Leavenworth, Alfred Gray, September 7-11; California, Sacramento, Hoag, September 22-26; Colorado, Denver, September 22-26; West Virginia, Clarksburg, L. Haymond, September 22-24; New Jersey, Waverly, September 14-18; New Hampshire, Manchester, September 2330; St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, G. O. Kalb, October 5-10; Kansas City Exposition, D. L. Hall, September 14-19.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* humorously says that the mania for biblical comparisons seems to have broken out to an unusual extent since the recent publication of the Republican Congressional address, which was full of them. On Wednesday last the New York *Tribune* said that Beecher "preached in the most famous pulpit in the world has ever since Paul preached on the Hill of Mars." On Friday it said that the discovery of chloroform was the "greatest boon to suffering humanity since the stars shone over Bethlehem." Yet why not carry out this sort of thing all through. Lydia Thompson is the most remarkable dancer since the time that the daughter of Herodias danced before Herod, and was rewarded with the head of the Baptist. The horse Dexter surpasses any specimen of its kind since the Apocalyptic horse. The wine at last night's feast was the best that has been served since the marriage in Cana of Galilee. The falsehoods exposed by Barton are the most appalling known since the days of Annanias and Sapphira. The late hurricane reminds us of the tempestuous wind called Euroclydon, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. The mourning over the lost child in Philadelphia resembles the lamentation heard in Ramah over the lost children. The removal of Collector Casey would be a repetition of Canaan than has taken place in the case of Naomi and Ruth. The facts truthfully and his independence has been as conspicuous as his sagacity. The undersigned feel that by this course of conduct Mr. Macdonald has laid the financial and commercial community under obligation, and they take pleasure in thus acquainting you with their sense of his public services."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTGOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Esq.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Curing versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No: its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the sentients and motive fibres, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher L. Magee, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE BIG ENGLISHMAN'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,
Commonly Called "York's Liniment."
For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, and all ailments of the Flesh, Bone and Muscle in the human Family, as well as in the Animal Kingdom, it stands unrivalled.
For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS. Having undergone a thorough refitting, and has been NEWLY FITTED UP throughout, it offers unsurpassed comfortable accommodations for nearly five hundred guests. For further particulars address the Proprietor.
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with the most comfortable appointments, and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, &c. Has a commanding site for the service, about one square from the beach and bath houses, centrally located on the principal street of the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Open all the year round. Terms moderate.
JOHN S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
M. G. CARPENTER.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
Summer Excursion Route Book.
SEASON OF 1874.
THE SECOND EDITION of this attractive and popular work is now ready for distribution. It contains nearly three hundred additional Excursion Routes, and is the most complete guide published for the use of American travelers.
The beauties of American forest scenery is, during the early autumn months, unequaled in the world, and this attractiveness is greatly enhanced by the delightful temperature of September and October. At that season the sojourners at sea-side and other watering places begin to move about, and to these this book is offered as a timely guide. The information contained in its pages will enable them to prolong their summer's pleasure, and leave off suffering in the cities. No. 78 of this publication has been time well spent.
Excursion Tickets and information of routes can be obtained at the following Ticket Offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad:
Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.....Altoona.
Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.....Pittsburgh.
No. 78 Fifth Avenue.....Pittsburgh.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.
CHAS. E. PUGH,
Ass't. Gen'l. Pass. Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. ALEX. J. CASSATT, Gen'l. Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.
JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of
White, Orr & Co.
JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.
All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

NOTICE.
The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Screws, Hollow Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

A COAL LEASE
On line of Railroad in West Virginia, with coal veins averaging 4 to 9 feet clear splint coal, with first-class improvements, for sale. Satisfactory reasons for disposing of the property given in an interview or addressing
HENRY ASHFIELD,
Paint Creek, Kanawha county, W. Va.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.....GEORGE R. SNOWDEN
JAS. R. & GEO. R. SNOWDEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
NO. 522 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PLUMBING SHOP FOR SALE,
IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.
I offer my entire stock of Plumbing Materials and Gas Fixtures for sale on long time, with security, or will trade for Real Estate in most any part of the country. Stock about $4,000, in good order. Shop doing a fair business. Address
A. J. PACKARD, Youngstown, O.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a home like college life. Location healthful and delightful. Instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Sciences taught after approved methods. Best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice

THE
nion Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
HILADELPHIA.
apital, - - $700,000.

e offer our services to Banks, Bank-
Merchants and Manufacturers of
sburgh and Western Pennsylvania
ring an Eastern Correspondent.
mittances acknowledged on day of
ipt, accounts rendered monthly,
all business sent us will receive
mpt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1874.

Local monetary affairs are quiescent and there is little doing either among the banks or on the street among the brokers.

Nearly and ninety day paper is readily taken by customers of the banks, but outsiders have very little encouragement. Offers of bills for discount are made by banks pursuing that conservative policy that has characterized their management since the panic, and hence their favors in the discount way are confined entirely to paper that can be easily turned. Still, however, where prudent this policy may be, there is no disguising the fact that it is doing much toward checking the expansion of business.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following concerning the marketing of the new loan:

There was a good deal of shaking of heads and doubt on the street to-day, regarding the possibility of first calling $25,000,000 on the 15th of this month for absolute sale, and $50,000,000 of the new fives. The question was not particularly as to what it meant (for no one can doubt the earnestness and liberality of the new syndicate) as it was regarding the effect among the investors in Europe. Explanations create distrust there, and no explanation is needed when we propose to do all we can to help this loan through, for we believe in its security, and to obtain it was always under former negotiations considered a fixed thing that a portion of the amount of bonds to be taken this 90 days was the law provides the time of reception of the bonds they receive, must be exactly, and the Secretary of the Treasury made his call of sixes to suit the terms of this. After the firm bid, which is considered the absolute part of the business, came with the syndicate's an option for the amount named in the optional provision of the bid, and that time forward, to the expiration of the term of the option, the calls of the Secretary of the Treasury depended upon the requests of the syndicate. The Secretary never granted a call during an optional period, was morally his duty to give every assistance he could to the syndicate, and faithfully desires after they have done their level best. It is easy to remember, if the reader will look back, that every call but the first was upon request of the syndicate. To save themselves their first call upon subscriptions, then asked for a call of sixes to a corresponding amount, as fast as the first payments were received carefully, and every bid that had a mark of competition was thrown out. If a financial ground appeared. But it so happened that the only suspected bar bid was the $5,000,000 Union investment bid, which came within the "bar and 'over' rule of acceptance. So there cannot be even a million in actual purchase in the matter of home subscriptions, and the syndicate have it their own way."

—A correspondent states the following case:

A. & B. keep accounts in the same bank. A presents B.'s check drawn to bearer and not crossed, and is credited in his bank book with a deposit. At the close of bank, B.'s check found to be an overdraft of A.'s account. Could the bank have any claim on it? Would they have a claim on it if he had indorsed the check? Or does not the acceptance by the bank of B.'s check on itself invalidate any claim it might have on it for the overdraft of B.'s account?

We think the depositor is just as responsible for the check of B. as if he had indorsed it, and it makes no difference that it is drawn upon the bank in which he has is account. The checks entered for depositors are not pronounced upon at all by the receiving teller as to their actual value, but only as to their nominal value. He looks to see that the check is drawn upon n institution with whom his bank has regular exchange or correspondence that it s properly drawn and indorsed, and the mount corresponds with the ticket of the depositor. He then enters it on the passbook to the credit of the latter. If the money is not realized upon it for any reason, it is returned to the depositor and charged against his account. The bank guarantees nothing concerning it, and the depositor is responsible for the signature, the indorsement and the ultimate payment. All the bank does s to receive the check for collection; and all it is responsible for is due diligence in this collection. If it is a check on itself and is not made good at three o'clock then it may be charged back to the depositor. Had the latter presented it to the paying teller first, and had it certified, then he could doubtless hold the bank, yet, since the decision of the United States Supreme Court in Seney Heidelbach & Co. vs the First National Bank of Cincinnati, there is doubt of the depositor's right to hold the bank even then. It would greatly delay the business of the bank, if the receiving teller, at his peril, must ascertain positively that every check drawn on the institution was good when offered for deposit, on the ground that after accepting it at his desk, he had no recourse in case it proved invalid.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 4, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	117¾	117¾			117¾
U. S. 5's, 1881, coup	113¾	113¾			113¾
5-20's, 1862	111	111			111
5-20's, 1864	111	111			111
5-20's, 1865	116¾	116¾			116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¼	117¼			117¼
5-20's, 1867	117¼	117¼			117¼
5-20's, 1868	117¾	117¾			117¾
10-40's	119	119¼			119¼
Currency 6's	117¼	117			117¼
New currency					114
Registered, 1907	117¾	117¾			117¾
Western Union Tel. Co	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express		106			106
American Express	60	60			60
New York Central	100¼	100¼			100¼
Erie	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Michigan Central					91
Michigan Southern		73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central					98
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾	38	38	38¾
Rock Island		99	99		99
St. Paul, common					34
Walash, common	36¼	36¾	37	37	36¾
Fort Wayne			93		93
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Chicago and Alton			102	102	
Boston, Hart. & Erie				11	
Harlem		123	123¼		123¼
C., C. and I. C.				15¾	
Money					3
South Carolina, Arb			20		
Do., July			18		
Missouri 6's			92¾		
Virginia			58		

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	59¾	59¾
Pennsylvania scrip	125	
Reading	55¾	56
United companies of N. Jersey	130	
Oil Creek	5¾	6
Lehigh Valley	61	62¼
Genial Transportation Company	43¾	44
Empire Transportation Company	32¾	
Pan Handle 7's	64½	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 4, 1874.

The wholesale business of to-day was moderately active in some branches and rather quiet in others. On the whole the market seems to have settled down into the ordinary quiet of the summer, which will soon, if the expectations of merchants generally are to be realized, be succeeded by an active fall trade. There are few changes in values of any importance to note to-day, the markets being comparatively steady.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,355	Apples, bbls	30
Cheese, lbs	2,000	Corn, sks	800
Wheat, sks	850	Rye, sks	1,100
Oats, sks	1,245	Bacon, lbs	1,152
Bacon, tcs	315	Hay, bales	250
Berries, pkgs	300		

The following quotations are prices realized upon wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance:

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Transactions in grain were tolerably active to-day. Wheat continues at former prices with rather more local receipts. We quote at $1 24@1 25 for new red winter; new amber at $1 28@1 32; old red is inactive at $1 28@1 30. Corn is animated, and prices are $5 ½@$5 8S for ear; shelled firm at 59@62c for high mixed and yellow. Oats were rather inactive. Oil cake being entirely out of markets, our quotations will be only on new. Transactions range from 55@60c for mixed; 60@65c for white. There is very little done in rye, and prices are lower. We quote at about $1 00. There have been some sales of new barley at $1 20, and the market is fairly quotable at $1 20@1 30. We note sales as follows:

2 cars new wheat, red winter	$1 25
1 car ear corn, prime yellow	58
1 car ear corn, prime yellow	84½
1 car ear corn, prime yellow	1 00
1 car ear corn, mixed	87
1 car ear corn, mixed	55
2 cars barley, new	1 20

FLOUR—The flour market is active with an especial firmness in Minnesota flours. In round lots, transactions are quiet; we note a sale of 160 barrels new red winter wheat, flour at $6 25; jobbing transactions are active with prices as follows: St. Louis $7 50@10 00; white winter wheat, $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat, $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $7 75; red winter, old $7 50@7 75; new $6 50@6 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour at $7 00@7 50; corn meal $4 50; oat meal $7 50@8 00; hominy $5 00. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 50 @7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; No. 3 red wheat $5 00; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; mixed $5 50; rye $5 00; buckwheat $5 50; graham $5 50; extra $5 00; in sacks 50c off per bbl.

HAY—The supply continues free, and prices are weak, but only slightly changed. Prime timothy baled is quoted at $21 00@22 00; in bulk, $20 00@21 00. No. 1 do $19 00@20 00. Inferior $18 00@19 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $21 00@23 00. The prices on the Allegheny hay market are quoted as follows: No. 1 timothy baled, $20 00@21 00; No. 2 do, $18 00@20 00; common $16 00@17 00. Wheat a sale of 1 car Western at $1 30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The supply is tolerably good, and prices are unchanged. We quote choice $2 50@3 25 ₱ bbl; common $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—The market is tolerably well supplied, and prices rule at about 20@22c for choice, although we note sales of extra choice at high as 25c; medium to prime 15@18c. Anything below these grades has to be sold for grease.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; lair to good $2 20@2 30.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ₱ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—The market is firm with an insufficient supply. We quote Ohio factory 13@ 13½c ₱ lb; Western Reserve dairy is in little request at 11@12c; Sweitzer is in light supply, and is quoted at 18@20c for choice.

EGGS—The market continues dull and weak at 15c ₱ dozen for fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 60@65c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 50@55c as to quality.

HONEY—The market is more firmer with an active demand, under the influence of unfavorable crop reports. We quote growth of 1874 at 20@25c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Are a shade firmer to-day. Choice sell fully up to $4 00 ₱ barrel; common $3 00@3 50.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in demand at $3 50@3 60; flax seed dull at $2 30@2 40; clover seed in active and nominal at $7 50@8 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are quoted at $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

GROCERIES.

There is a fairly active trade at unchanged prices. Sugars continue very firm, and orders have received from the dullness of a few days ago, and are firm at our quotations. Wholesale dealers are now of the opinion that the expected decline in coffees will not take place for about six weeks, at which time the new crop will begin to come into market. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.	lb.	Oolong	25@ 85c
Fancy	25c	Fancy	@1 00
Choice	24c	Souchong	25@ 85c
Prime	23c	*Mixed.*	
Good	22 c	Strictly choice N O	@38c
Java	26	Fancy	@45c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@35c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Demerara	65@70c
Rio, in bulk	27c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white grits	@7½c
Sugars.		Sugar refining	@6½c
Standard A	11	Lower grades	15@5½c
Standard B	10½	*Rice.*	lb.
Standard extra C	10	Choice Carolina	@9½c
Standard hards	11½	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra C	10½	Rangoon	@8½c
American extra C	9¾	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ₱ box	$2 25
Young Hyson	50@1 40	Layers, ₱ half box	@1 15
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Currants	@8c
Imperial	55@1 00	Prunes	13½@16c
Japans	55@1 40		

PAPERS.

2,500 lbs immediate shipment	$ 90
2,000 lbs United at river	1 02½
2,000 lbs United at wells	75

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is dull and unchanged. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 90c per barrel; at wells 80c.

REFINED.

The home refined market continues quiet, with a very slight firmness produced by the reports of the oil refineries shutting down. We quote carbon oil in car lots at 9½@9¾c; 5 to 10 bbl at wells.

New York—Refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾c for August delivery.

Philadelphia—Refined is quoted at 11¾c for spot; 11½@11¾c for August delivery.

—Following are the prices at which oils are quiet. We quote city made at $1 60@1 65. country do $1 50@1 55.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—The *Herald* says: The oil markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper road the market was $1 00@1 02½. At Parkers it was $1 02½ at the river, and 75c at the wells. United; 90c for immediate shipment. Sales:

1,300 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 02½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, spot	1 00
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United at wells	75c
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United at river	90c
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, immediate	90c

NEW YORK, August 4—closing August 3.—The market continues in an unsatisfactory condition, with the market at the producing points dull and weak. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½@9c; August and September; cases 16½@ 16c; naptha 7¼c; for Philadelphia delivery the market is quiet; refined is quiet at 11¾@ 12¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—The market is quiet; S. W. 115c; crude 45c; cases 16c; sales 1,000 bbls; crude, August, 7½@8c; September 12c.

PARKERS, August 4.—The market is quiet at 75½@75c at wells.

TIDIOUTE, August 4.—The market is dull at 75@75½c at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 4.—The market is dull but unchanged at 90c.

KINNEYVILLE, August 4.—No market is quiet and there is little doing at 90c; held at 92½c.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—The market is quiet with nothing doing at $1 02@1 05.

OIL CITY, August 4.—The market is quiet at $1 02½@1 05.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bros	Cosmo O. W	317
Fisher Bros	Venture O. W	150
McKelvy	Liona O. W	155
McKelvy	Star O. W	468
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W	690
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	784
Irwin & Co	American O. W	712
American	American O. W	484
Total		3,878

Rec ipts and Shipments of Iron.

The following were the receipts and shipments of pig-iron and ores for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons.	Ore. Pig.	Shipments. Tons.	Ore. Pig.
S. L., I. M. & S. R. W.	3,699	230	.....	.....
A. & F. R. W. to St. L.	.....	60	.....	.....
A. & F. R. W. to Cardiff	1,399	20	.....	.....
R., R. L. and St. L. R. W.	.....	10	.....	.....
A. & F. R. W. to L. E. W.	.....	.....	60	.....
St. L. V. T. H. & I. E. W.	.....	170	.....	.....
C., C. & I. C. R. W.	.....	59	40	125
O. and M. R. W.	.....	59	40	125
St. L. E. and S. R. W.	.....	167	.....	.....
P., F. W. & C. R. W.	.....	.....	.....	10
Total tons	4,590	577	490	260
Week previous	4,250	810	510	215
A. and P. R. W., less	200	Last week	280	
Cleveland R. R. W., nine cars	300	Last week	280	
Blooms	.....	.....	.....	.....

—*Republican.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 4—The package trade was active in spots, but dull in others. Cotton goods held at fair prices by manufacturers' agents. Corset jeans and grain bags more active. Side band prints in brisk demand by city and country jobbers. Hosiery showed some improvement. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings, wool flannels and blankets in good demand. Foreign goods quiet.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1 20@1 31. Rye 90 @93c. Corn dull 90@91c. Oats firmer; old 86c; new 50@60c. Provisions firmer. Petroleum 11½c; crude heavy at 8½c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs easier; Western 15@ 18c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 4.—Cotton quiet at 14¼@ 15½c. Flour quiet at $6 75. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 56@58c. Oats 45@50c. Lard 14@15c. Bacon—shoulders 10½c; sides 12½@ 13c; Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 01.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—Cotton quiet at 14½@ 15½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Pork active at $24 50@25 00. Bacon active at 9½@ 11½c; shoulders 8½@9c; sides 11½@12c; clear rib sides 12½@12¾c; clear 13½c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand at 9½@12½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 97c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 4.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active and a shade firmer at $1 28@1 40. Corn nominal at 77½c. Oats steady at 62@65c. Rye unchanged. Provisions excited. Pork nominal at $24 00@25 00. Bulkmeats firm; none offering. Bacon active; shoulders 9@9½c; clear rib sides 12½c. Lard firm at 14 @14½c. Butter and coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91@91 04.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee at 1 18½; No. 2 at 1 10½. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2 52c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 56c. Rye lower; No. 1 58c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 3, seller September $1 07.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 4.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 white Wabash $1 28; No. 2 do $1 16; No. 1 white Michigan $1 16; No. 2 red $1 16. Corn firm and held higher; high mixed seller August 56c; low do 55c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 50@51c; No. 2, 45@45½c; Michigan 44@45c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 4.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 35. Corn quiet at 71@75c.

LUMBER &C.

J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, PAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

CIDER, CIDER.
50 barrels Racked Cider, very fine, warranted pure, for sale by the barrel.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures, Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
17th

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 4, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather for the last week has been clear and cool, admirably adapted to the transportation of live stock from the West, to this market and thence eastward. Telegrams from New York as late as Saturday night indicate instant inquiries that the market is firm, at an advance of fully ½c on fair to prime native steers. Very common natives and of lower grades of Texans were dull, with a downward tendency. Poor to prime natives ranged 3½@12½c with tops at 13c, whilst poor to good Texans sold at 11c. The sheep market was reported dull and easier at 6@8½c. No live hogs offered dressed hanging 8@9½c.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle, thus far, have not been unusually large, and it is the opinion of shrewd dealers that the market will not be overstocked, and that prices will range as high if not higher than last week. The character of the stock arriving is a good deal mixed, ranging all the way up from small-sized bulls to extra prime fat beef cattle. There was a pretty fair attendance of local dealers, but, as yet, few Eastern buyers have put in an appearance. The market, therefore, cannot be considered fairly opened, nor have prices been established. However, we do not anticipate prices to go higher than $7 00 or lower than $4 00@5 00, according to quality.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs up to this afternoon were about the same as that of last week, although as a general rule of a better quality. As before remarked, the scarcity of Eastern buyers in market had interfered with the sales, and but few lots had changed hands. To-morrow, however, the ball would be set in motion, when lively times are looked for. The prices will probably be $6 00@6 75 ₱ cwt.

Sheep.

There is a heavy run of sheep which should it continue will doubtless cause a dull market to rule the balance of the week. Prime sheep as usual are in the best demand, whilst for the common grade there is little inquiry. Prices were not fairly established, but would range from $2 25 ₱ head to $5 25 ₱ cwt. Lambs, as to quality, were selling at from $1 50@1 75 to $3 50 @4 00.

Milch Cows.

There were few milch cows on sale, which were selling at from $35 00 to $55 00 as to their qualities as milkers.

Horses and Mules.

The arrivals are light and only intended for water, feed and grass at this point, after which they will take up their line of march East-ward. Few horses and mules are sold in this market.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅝.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 3@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½ to 7 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling 487¼ for 60 days and 490 for sight.

GOLD.

dull at 109⅛@109⅜. Carrying rates ⅛ 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $250,000. Clearings $17,600,000. Exports of produce for the week $5,157,923, a decrease from last week of $1,503,871. Customs receipts $125,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady; closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118¾	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	111	5-20s, 1868	117¾
5-20s, 1864	112½	New 5s	113¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	10-40s	118½
5-20s, 1865, new	116	Currency 6s	117½

State bonds quiet, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	92½	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, old	70	North Carolina, old	18
Tennessee, new	70	North Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	30		

THE STOCK MARKET

opened dull and steady, but later on became weak. The general list gained from ¼ to 1 per cent, and 1¾ in Northwestern. As the day advanced, there was a recovery of the decline on a more active market, and at the close there was a reaction of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. The principal decline in Northwestern was in anticipation of a decision unfavorable to the company in the Wisconsin suit. Quicksilver to-day rose to 29 for common and 34 for preferred. Among the sales were 25,000 shares of Chicago Union, 8,800 Pacific Mail, 14,000 Lake Shore, 6,800 Northwestern and 5,400 St. Paul. The market closed as follows:

Canton	40	Do preferred	84½
W. U. Telegraph	75	Toledo & Wabash	26½
Quicksilver	29	Do preferred	45
Adams Express	108½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells-Fargo	104½	Terre Haute	9
American Ex	60½	Do preferred	25
United States Ex	67¼	Chicago and Alton	102
Merchants' Ex	40½	Do preferred	125
N. Y. Central	100¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25½
Erie	32	Clev. Col. & Cin	67
Do preferred	47¾	Burlington & Q	122
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	74¾
Do preferred	125	Illinois Central	98
Michigan Central	70	Illinois Central	35
Pittsburgh	89¼	Union Pacific bds	79¾
Northwestern	38	Central Pacific bds	82¾
Do preferred	55¾	Hartford & Erie	13¾
Rock Island	90¾	Union bonds	113¾
N. J. Central	90¾	Delaware & Lack	97½
St. Paul	35¾	Bankers bills	488

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 4, 1874.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced and firmer; No. 1 spring $1 10@1 11; No. 2 $1 07@1 07¼ spot; $1 03¼@1 05¾ seller August; $1 01¾ seller September; No. 3, 98@98¢; rejected 87@88c. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 64¾c spot; 64¾c seller August; 64¾c old seller September; rejected 62½@63½c. Oats firmer and a shade higher; No. 2, 46c spot; 39¾c seller August. Rye—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 1, 71@ 72c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $24 25@24 50 spot. Lard—Demand fair and prices advanced; 10¼c spot and seller August; 10¾c seller September. Bulkmeats—Demand active and prices advanced and firm; shoulders 8½c; short rib middles 10¾@11c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 98c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands 17c. Flour active; superfine Western and State $4 50@5 25; common to good $5 25@5 80; good to choice $5 85@6 15; white wheat extra $5 15@6 30. Wheat active and 1@2c better; No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern $1 23@1 25; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 21@1 23; No. 1 spring $1 30@1 32. Rye quiet at 95c@1 02. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn fairly active and 1c better; Western mixed 70@ 70½c; yellow 80@81c. Oats lower and more active; old mixed Western 70@76c; old white Western 80@85c. Hay and hops steady. Groceries quiet. Petroleum steady; crude 8½c; refined 11¾c. Turpentine 35@35½c. Eggs heavy; Western 16c. Pork firm at $25 50. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; pickled shoulders in bulk 8½c; fresh hams in bulk 13½c. Middles quiet at 11@ 11½c. Lard firm at 10½c. Butter firm at 16@ 22c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky lower at $1 01½.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 4—Cattle—Receipts 1,934 head; total for the week 7,701 head. Market opened slow at about last week's prices, but closing off for slight concessions; stock fair and no cattle quality good to commence very large attendance of buyers; about 1,100 head disposed of. Sales of 100 Illinois steers, averaging 1,060 lbs, at $5 00@5 25; 90 Indiana steers, 1,025@1,097 lbs, at $5 00@5 87½; 200 Ohio steers, 1,064@1,122 lbs, at $5 00@5 62½; 190 Michigan steers, 980@1,015 lbs, at $4 75@5 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 11,600 head. Market slightly depressed from last week's prices; 1,000 Indiana sheep, of which the run is very heavy. Sales of 600 Michigan sheep averaging 97 lbs, at $5 00@5 25; 1,200 Illinois sheep, 82 to 100 lbs, at $4 12½@5 25; 245 Ohio sheep, 72 lbs, $5 00.

Hogs—Receipts 600 head; total for the week 7,900 head. Market moderately active; Michigan hogs $6 87½@6 25; Yorkers $6 25@6 50; heavy hogs $7 00@7 25.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Wool quiet and firm with a fair demand and stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia XX and above 52@53c; extra 52@52½c; medium 51@ 53c; coarse 49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 49@50c; medium 48c; coarse 45c; combing, washed, 60@62c; do unwashed 46@48c; Canada combing 60@62c; fine unwashed 53@56c; coarse and medium unwashed 47@48c; tub washed 52@57c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Cotton steady at 16¼c. Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 06@1 20. Corn dull at 64@65c. Oats dull; No. 2, 45@50c. Rye dull at 86c. Pork quiet at $24 00. Lard dull; summer 13@13½c; kettle 14½ @15c. Bulkmeats active; shoulders sold early at 8½c, closing at 8½c; clear rib 10 3/6@10c; clear 11½c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand at 9½@12½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 97c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 4.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active and a shade firmer at $1 28@1 40. Corn nominal at 77½c. Oats steady at 62@65c. Rye unchanged. Provisions excited. Pork nominal at $24 00@25 00. Bulkmeats firm; none offering. Bacon active; shoulders 9@9½c; clear rib sides 12½c. Lard firm at 14 @14½c. Butter and coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91@91 04.

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Toledo Market.

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	Above L'W	WR	Ft.	In.	
Cincinnati	13	10	—0	7	
Davenport	5	6	0	1	
Fort Sully	7	5	—0	1	
Omaha	2	3	—0	1	
Leavenw'th	2	9	0	3	
Nashville	5	5	—0	1	
Memphis	8	2	—0	2	
Nashville	5	5	—0	1	
Omaha	2	3	—0	1	
Pittsburgh	4	6	10	10	
Shreveport	3	6	—0	1	
St. Louis	10	1	—0	5	
St. Paul	4	1	—0	4	
Vicksburg	12	3	—0	1	
Yankton	10	11	10	1	
La Crosse	2	6	—0	2	
Dubuque	4	2	—0	3	

STATIONS.	DIRECTION OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cincinnati	E.	Fair.
Davenport	S. E.	Fair.
Fort Sully	W.	Fair.
Omaha	S.	Fair.
Leavenw'th	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville	S.	Fair.
Memphis	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	N. E.	Fair.
Shreveport	S.	Fair.
St. Louis	E.	Clear.
St. Paul	N.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	N. W.	Fair.
Yankton	S.	Fair.
La Crosse	S.	Fair.
Dubuque	S. S.	Cloudy.

GEORGE H. ROSE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 4, 1874.

River about stationary, with 5 feet 2 inches in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 4, 1874.

River stationary, with 5 feet in the channel. Departed—Courier, Parkersburg; Esperanza, Cincinnati. Arrived—Coal Hill and barges, and laid up. Weather clear.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Clinton.....Dewolf.....Gordon.
Salt Valley.....Dewolf.....Ironton.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Dunlap.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet seven inches and still falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, S. A. M. evening, 4 P. M.

Cincinnati.—Dolphin, Ebert.; Batchelor, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet seven inches and falling slowly. The day was pleasant. Trade on the landing was moderately active. The Mollie Ebert received a large amount of freight.

THE Kittie Hegler is again afloat in the Arkansas.

STEAMBOATS in Red river are getting $2 a bale on cotton to New Orleans.

THE Ben Lee, Capt. Muhleman, will leave Cincinnati for Wheeling on Friday.

THE Smoky City left Louisville for New Orleans with twelve barges of coal.

THE machinery for the steamer Camelia was sold at Louisville on Saturday for $1,600.

THE Ohio Valley No. 2 arrived at Cincinnati on Monday with a tow of Kanawha coal.

ALL the sidewheel packets plying between Louisville and Cairo will leave at 5 P. M.

WM. HUTCHISON, mate of the Lake Superior, is at home, completely prostrated by sickness.

THE tow boats Tom Lysle, My Choice, Simpson Rhea and Lyon arrived at Cincinnati on Monday.

THE new Salt Valley, built at Middleport, will enter the Ironton and Pittsburgh trade as a weekly packet.

A NEW landing has been established at the foot of the bar, one mile and a quarter below the town of Carrollton, Kentucky.

IN case the Pittsburgh and Muskingum river packet Clara Brooks is not sold, a new hull will be built for her the coming fall.

COAL at New Orleans on the 1st of August: 250 boats, 12 barges and one hull; consignments during July, 27 boats and 1 barge. No arrivals.

THE New Granger Line, at St. Louis, want to purchase a new steamer. Carroll asked $12,000 for his, and the Keokuk Northern Line asked $15,000.

THE mail and express packets on the slack-water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M

CITY MATTERS.

Western University
Opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Park Commission.
The Park Commission of Allegheny met last evening, Mr. Patterson in the chair. Nothing was done beyond approving bills to the amount of $488 22.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
The Kernell and Thatcher combination will give two performances—matinee and evening—at Trimble's Varieties to-day. Their entertainments are varied and interesting.

Improving.
Mrs. Casper Rahn, of High street, Allegheny, who was accidentally shot on Monday, as reported in our columns, was better yesterday, and her condition is thought to be improving.

Allegheny Fire Committee.
The Allegheny Committee on Fire Engines and Hose met last evening, and approved the monthly pay roll, amounting to $3,723. After passing upon bills amounting to $1,100, the committee adjourned.

New Counterfeit.
We are informed by a victim that counterfeit five-dollar notes on the Traders' National bank of Chicago have just been put into circulation. The notes are well executed, and people who have the handling of money should keep a careful lookout for them.

Another Victim.
Valentine Lener, residing at No. 15 Ohio street, Allegheny, exerted himself to the utmost on the night of the great flood in endeavoring to save people from drowning. During his exertions he received some severe injuries, and as the result of them he died on Monday of this week. His family are left in a very destitute condition, and will receive assistance from the Bellefield Committee.

Suffocated.
Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the remains of Thomas Berkins, who came to his death on Monday night at the Lucy Furnace, Eighteenth ward, where he was employed. He was engaged in cleaning out a portion of one of the furnaces, and the other workmen went away and left him there employed. Yesterday morning he was missed and his dead body was found in the furnace he had been cleaning out. He had evidently been suffocated by the gases of the place, and a verdict was returned to that effect. He leaves a wife and six children. He was an Irish birth and forty-two years of age.

Another Sad Result.
Our readers will remember the heart rending case of John Leopold, of Center street, in the Butcher's Run district of Allegheny. He was night watchman of a brewery in this city, and went home in the morning after the flood to find his home a wreck and his entire family, a wife and four children, victims of the great calamity. The terrible shock of such a blow may be faintly imagined, and no one will be surprised to learn that the bereaved husband and father has been rendered altogether insane by the great calamity. After passing upon bills amounting to $1,100, the committee adjourned.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The Cost of Completing the Reservoirs.

Expenses of Supplying the South Side.

The Controversy About the Estimates.

Interesting Reports from the Engineers ----Engineer Shields vs. Howard---- No More Pipe Laying----Facts and Figures------Meeting of the Water Committee.

A regular meeting of the Water Committee was held yesterday evening, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

The examination the pay roll was at once proceeded with, and a bill of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for transportation of stone was laid over, on account of charge of excess of weight.

The matter of laying of pipe on Rebecca street in the Twentieth ward, was referred to a sub-committee for examination.

At the request of Civil Engineer Kennedy a committee consisting of Messrs. W. G. Brown, Harrison, Goldthorp, Thompson and Anderson were appointed to have remeasurement of the entire work on the reservoirs.

ESTIMATES PRESENTED.

The chair presented the following estimate for the month of July.

Hiland avenue reservoir	$12,646 15
Brilliant Hill reservoir	2,548 40
Herron Hill reservoir	2,944 62
First pair engines	9,371 01
Second pair engines	31,255 60
Influent pipe	2,415 96
Boilers	2,229 18
Special castings	35,843 27

Relative to the estimate in favor of Messrs. Snyder & Co., contractors for boilers a communication was read from the firm in which they state that the Mechanical Engineer told them that mud drums were not to be in the contract and that the works appeared under the head of general decription but the drawings did not contain them. Upon consent of the Mechanical Engineer they had erased the words where they appeared. The firm say in conclusion "that we intend following up the specifications, guarantee the work No. 1 and if 'mud drums' are wanted we will make them, provided we be paid for them."

Mr. Lowry was allowed the privilege of the floor after the communication was read, when he decided ever having authorized the erasure.

After some discussion the estimate, together with the communication were referred to the City Engineer.

The other estimates were then approved, together with those of Mr. Howard for the months of June and July, the Civil Engineer stating that there is enough withheld to secure the city pending the re-measurement of work done.

A contract, entered into between the Water Superintendent and the Second Avenue Improvement Company, whereby the latter agree to advance $1,000 without interest for the expense of laying the water pipe on said avenue, was read and approved.

Mr. Kennedy, Civil Engineer, read the following communications:

COST OF EXCAVATING FOR HILAND AVENUE RESERVOIR.

Gentlemen—I herewith submit for your consideration an estimate of the cost of completing the Hiland avenue reservoir, when it shall be completed, to that portion of the city lying on the south side of the Monongahela river. According to the original plan of works, as approved by Councils, a thirty-six inch pipe was to be laid from the Brilliant Hill reservoir along Butler and Liberty streets to Twentieth street, where it was either to be connected for the present with the already existing system of distribution or else reduced to a thirty-inch pipe and carried further into the city. Our present contract will not furnish more than sufficient thirty-six inch pipe to lay from the Brilliant Hill reservoir to Twenty-ninth street, but if the supply now to be taken for the present from the Hiland avenue reservoir, and a thirty-six inch pipe laid on Penn and Liberty streets, connected at the junction of Penn avenue and Butler street with the 30 inch main already laid there on Penn avenue, we have more than enough of thirty-six inch pipe on hand to lay to Twentieth street, by using the pipe that were designed to be laid on Butler street; or the main for the present at Thirtieth street with the Penn avenue main, and thus the outlay for laying the thirty-six inch main from the junction of Penn avenue and Butler street might be postponed for some time. From Thirtieth street (keeping in view the fact that in the near future the thirty-six inch main must be laid from the reservoirs to the city to furnish an adequate supply of water), a thirty-six inch main also should be laid on Liberty street to Twentieth street, when it could be reduced in size to a thirty-inch, and laid to water street by way of Liberty street and Cherry alley. At Water street this pipe to be laid on Penn avenue, size to a twenty-four-inch pipe and laid across the river to Carson street. The river crossing to be laid with Ward's patent joints, which, although more costly, are more generally used for laying submerged lines of pipe than any other joint in use.

The following table will show the relative cost of the thirty-six inch line of mains from the junction of Penn avenue and Butler street to Carson street, or laying from Thirtieth street to the same point.

Estimated cost of laying mains from the junction of Penn avenue and Butler street to Thirtieth street to Carson street.....$144,189 00
The above estimates merely cover the cost of furnishing and laying the mains ready for the delivery of water in Carson street, where of course they would require to be constructed into such a system of distribution as the wants of the consumers would render necessary. The cost of this distribution could not be determined without first obtaining by careful surveys a knowledge of the area and probable needs of the entire territory to be supplied.

To supply the high grounds of Mt. Washington, Allentown, &c., a small reservoir will be needed, supplied by an independent line of mains directly from the mains.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. KENNEDY,
Civil Engineer.

The communications were received and filed.

The Secretary read a communication from the Mechanical Engineer covering a communication addressed to City Attorney Bigelow, relative to the proposed stoppage of work on the new engines. Mr. Lowry says: "The City Attorney, as will be seen from his reply to me, is of opinion that so much of the resolution as applies to the second pair of engines is without force."

Following is Mr. Bigelow's opinion addressed to Mr. Lowry:

SIR: In answer to your communication enclosing resolution of the Water Committee, I have to say, that the part of the resolution having reference to the first pair of engines can be carried out by you, but as action on the second part depends upon my opinion of the law I advise the committee to pass the same, I submit the following for your instruction: The intention of the Water Committee as gathered from the resolution appears to be to suspend work by the contractor upon the second pair of engines for the new water works, if under the terms of the contract for the same existing between the city and the contractor they were authorized to do so without any loss to the city.

An examination of the contract discloses no power in the committee to suspend the work, except for non-fulfilment of the terms of the contract, or a failure to furnish bonds in the action of the committee in relation thereto. As you inform me no such failure has so far occurred, of course the power to suspend the work has not attached to the committee.

Respectfully,
THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.

The report was accepted.

HOWARD VS. SHIELDS.

The Secretary then read the following bill of C. Howard, for extra work done in "removing earth from middle embankment of Hiland avenue reservoir, put there by Mr. Shields, engineer in charge of said work." The items foot up $480 76. The bill is duly probated before R. W. McConnell, notary public.

The bill was received and filed, and on motion referred to the same committee.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER.

To the New Water Works Committee.

GENTLEMEN—On the 18th day of July 1874, Messrs. Mitchell and Hunter, of your committee called upon me at my office on Hiland avenue reservoir, and stated that Mr. Howard the contractor for that work claimed that I had caused from five to ten feet in width of unnecessary excavation to be made upon the slopes of the division embankment of said reservoir, which material he would have to remove and for which he should claim pay. Also, that I did not furnish him with stakes to enable him to carry out his work, accompanying Messrs. Mitchell and Hunter were two gentlemen not members of the Water Committee and in my reply at that time, to the charges preferred by Mr. Howard was brief and restrained on that account. Subsequently I furnish the substance of the reply which I should have made at that time if I had considered the occasion a proper one.

First. When the base of the division embankment was being made, the material which composed it was unfit for "puddle." This fact is well known to one of the contractors, Mr. Harry Howard, and to the engineer in charge of that particular work, for I distinctly stated to them when the stakes were driven, that they indicated the true line of "Puddle," and as the material they were then delivering for that embankment was not fit for puddle, they must bear the fact in mind in carrying up the inch main must be the embankment was, however, slopes. The embankment was, however, carried up for a considerable height with the same inferior puddle material on the slopes. Subsequently, good clay was put upon the sides of the embankment and I increased its width intentionally, determinedly, and for the purpose of having sufficient good material to replace the inferior which would have to be removed to give place for puddling. I carried into no close calculation as the increased width required to equal the amount which would have to be removed, as above mentioned; I wanted no more material than was necessary—was determined to have enough—and my judgment in the case, was in error to the amount of 35 cubic yards, which at contract price for removing earth would amount to $109 56. In this connection I will state a fact (which, however, did not influence my acts of causing the embankment to be widened) that if there had been no extra width and the earth work of the embankment had been carried up in conformity to the width prescribed by the plan, the contractor could not have delivered the broken stone required upon the slopes of that division embankment except at greatly increased expense to him. For the reason that the width of finished earth work at top of bank being but 6 8-10 feet, and the distance from the fore legs of an ordinary cart, (they being properly attached for the work or service), being 9 feet. The physical condition of the case would prevent the dumping of the loads upon the slope where the stone belonged, and compel carts to be emptied upon the top of the narrow embankment and the stone again removed to the slope.

As to the accusation of refusing or omitting to furnish necessary stakes for the prosecution of the work even in a single instance it is false, and each one of my party will say so. Having in no instance omitted, and in no instance refused against Mr. Howard, why is he pursuing me with the view of accomplishing my removal from the Water Works? endeavoring to show the ground of his dislike for me I shall only make such statements as are strictly in the line of my defense in this case, and if I offend any person aside from the subject by the statements which follow, I shall regret but cannot avoid it.

On the 29th day of June last, just previous to the time for making the estimates for the month, Mr. Howard called me to his office on a large estimate—that he had been borrowing and owing no money, but was owing for labor more, money being so close. In reply I told him I would give him or any other contractor, whatever his estimate might be, only such sum as they were entitled to, and no more. On the same day he referred to the amount of stone which I had estimated to be delivered in the month of May, and asked how I had arrived at it. I stated the process of reasoning, knowing, wide-awake informant to substantiate or stand a branded liar and a meddler.

Yours,
CHARLES SHIELDS, C. E.
378 Fifth avenue.

Finally, we have it from Alderman McMasters that Mr. Howard, the day before, had told the Mayor that both McMasters and McCoy had told him, Howard, that Jack Young was living with the Chief of Police.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. DAVID SIMS, we regret to state, is lying quite ill at his residence on Sixth avenue. His disease is asthma.

WE ARE pronounced that the Lowry engine of the Allegheny Water Works will be in working order by Saturday next.

AS A RULE, we do not know no name for himself but "Johnny," was yesterday sent by Mayor Fleming to the House of Refuge. He had been found carrying an ordinary notice in a suspicious manner about De Haven's foundry, on Duck Way.

MESSRS. KERR & HORNER, booksellers and stationers, No. 226 Liberty street, in the "Triangle," send us specimens of their note paper, which is very neat and convenient. They have a fine assortment of stationary, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

THE CITIZENS of the Thirteenth ward held a meeting on Monday night, to hear the report of the investigating committee in the Lowry engine house contract. The committee reported that on referring to the books they could find that on referring to the books they could find that on referring to the books they could find